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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

ALASKA GAME COMMISSION
JUNEAU, ALASKA

Circular No. 17

*

Issued June 1939

REGULATIONS RELATING TO GAME
LAND FUR ANIMALS, AND
BIRDS IN ALASKA

1939-40



Regulations Effective July 1, 1939

Regulations contained herein should not be relied upon
as correct after July 1, 1940

ALASKA GAME COMMISSION

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LAWS PROTECTING WILDLIFE IN ALASKA

The following laws relate to the protection of game animals, land fur animals, and birds in Alaska:

The Alaska Game Law of January 13, 1925 (43 Stat. 739), as amended by acts of February 14, 1931, 46 Stat. 1111, and June 25, 1938, 52 Stat. 1169 (48 U. S. C. 192-211); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755), as amended by act of June 20, 1936, 50 Stat. 1555 (16 U. S. C. 703); the Lacey Act of May 25, 1900, 31 Stat. 187 (16 U. S. C. 701), as amended by acts of March 4, 1909, 35 Stat. 1137, and June 15, 1935, 49 Stat. 380, 381 (18 U. S. C. 392, 393, 393a); the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451), as amended by act of June 15, 1935, 49 Stat. 379 (16 U. S. C. 718, 718a, 718e, 718h); and laws protecting animals and birds on Federal reservations, 35 Stat. 1088 (18 U. S. C. 145), and 45 Stat. 1222 (16 U. S. C. 715i).

Persons interested can obtain copies of the text of the Alaska Game Law and other Federal laws relating to the protection of wildlife in the Territory by writing to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska, asking for Circular No. 16. Following are extracts from the law that are of general interest and importance to hunters and trappers:

CITIZENSHIP AND RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS¹

Section 3 of the Alaska Game Law defines citizens and specifies residence requirements as follows:

That for the purposes of this act a citizen of the United States who has been domiciled in the Territory for the purpose of making his permanent home therein, for not less than 1 year immediately preceding his claim for resident privileges or a foreign-born person not a citizen of the United States who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has been domiciled in the Territory for a like period and purpose, shall be considered a resident; but if such a foreign-born person shall not have been admitted to citizenship within 7 years from the date he declared his first intention to become a citizen, he shall thereafter be deemed to be an alien until admitted to citizenship. A foreign-born person not a citizen of the United States who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, or who has not resided in the Territory for at least 1 year after having declared such intention, shall be considered an alien: *Provided*, That whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that the economic welfare and interests of native Indians or Eskimos, or the fur resources of Alaska, are threatened by the influx of trappers from without the Territory, he may, in his discretion and for such periods as he shall determine, require that citizens of the United States who are nonresidents of the Territory, and foreign-born persons and aliens within the meaning of this act, shall have resided in Alaska for a continuous period of 3 years instead of 1 year before being eligible to obtain resident trapping licenses under the provisions of the Alaska Game Law, as amended, and regulations issued pursuant thereto.

UNLAWFUL TAKING OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS

Section 8 of the Alaska Game Law contains the following regarding the taking of wild animals and birds:

That, unless and except as permitted by this act or by regulations made pursuant to this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to take, possess, transport,

¹ See Secretary's declaration requiring residence in the Territory for 3 years before eligibility for resident trapping license, p. 25.

sell, offer to sell, purchase, or offer to purchase any game animal, land fur-bearing animal, wild bird, or any parts thereof, or any nest or egg of any such bird, or, except under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, to molest, damage, or destroy beaver or muskrat houses: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the collection or exportation of animals, birds, parts thereof or nests or eggs of birds for scientific purposes, or of live animals, birds, or eggs of birds for propagation or exhibition purposes, under a permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and under such regulations as he may prescribe. Land fur-bearing or game animals which escape from captivity, unless recaptured by their owners, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and all fur and game animals hereafter introduced into Alaska are declared to be wild fur-bearing or game animals and shall be subject to the provisions of this act.

PENALTIES

Section 15 of the Alaska Game Law makes the following stipulation regarding penalties:

That unless a different or other penalty or punishment is herein specifically prescribed, a person who violates any provision of this act, or who fails to perform any duty imposed by this act or any order or regulation adopted pursuant to this act, is guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$500 or be imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both; and in addition thereto, any person convicted of a violation of any provision of this act who is the holder of any form of license issued thereunder shall thereupon forfeit said license and shall surrender it upon demand of any person authorized by the Commission to receive it, and upon a second conviction he shall not be entitled to, nor shall he be granted, a license of such form for a period of 1 year from date of such forfeiture, and upon a third or successive conviction, for a period of 5 years from the date of such forfeiture; and any cooperative store operated exclusively by and for native Indians or Eskimos, or any store operated by missions exclusively for native Indians or Eskimos, without a license as provided in this act, upon a second or third conviction for violation of this act, shall not be entitled to engage in the business of dealing in furs for such time as the court before whom such conviction is had may decide: *Provided*, That such prohibition shall not be imposed for the first conviction, nor for a period in excess of 1 year from date of the second conviction, nor for a period in excess of 5 years from date of the third or any subsequent conviction; that all moneys from fines shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the executive officer to be disposed of as are other receipts of the Commission.

That any licensed guide who shall fail or refuse to report promptly to the Commission any violation of this act of which he may have knowledge, shall be guilty of a violation of this act, and, in addition thereto, shall have his license revoked and shall be ineligible to act as a licensed guide for a period of 5 years from the time of his conviction therefor, or, of the establishment to the satisfaction of the Commission of definite proof of such offense.

LICENSES

*Resident.*¹—Trapping, \$2; hunting, \$1 (a licensed trapper shall be entitled to the privilege of hunting without a hunting license); not required of native-born Indian or Eskimo, nor of resident under 16 years of age. Export and return of trophies, \$1 per trophy; if removing residence, \$1 for each animal, \$1 for each bird; if otherwise, \$5 for each animal, \$1 for each bird.

Nonresident.—General hunting and trapping, \$50; game birds, \$10.

Alien.—Special license, \$100.

Registered guide.—\$10.

Fur farm.—\$2.

¹ See Secretary's declaration requiring residence in the Territory for 3 years before eligibility for resident trapping license, p. 25.

Fur dealer (for qualifications and requirements, see text of law—sec. 11, H):

- (a) Resident, or association, or copartnership of residents, \$10 for each individual.
- (b) Nonresident, citizen of the United States, or corporation, association, or copartnership composed of citizens of United States, any member of which is a nonresident, \$100.
- (c) Alien individual, or corporation, association, or copartnership any member of which is an alien, \$500.
- (d) Resident agent of (a), (b), or (c), \$10.
- (e) Nonresident citizen agent of (a), (b), or (c), \$100.
- (f) Alien agent of (a), (b), or (c), \$500. No license issued to an agent whose principal has not procured appropriate license.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING GAME ANIMALS, LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, GAME BIRDS, NONGAME BIRDS, AND NESTS AND EGGS OF BIRDS IN ALASKA

[As issued and published by the Secretary of Agriculture on April 28, 1939, effective July 1, 1939, 4 F. R. 1750 D1]

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL REGULATIONS

REGULATION 1 [sec. 91.1].²—DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

- (a) *Secretary*.—The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.
- (b) *Commission*.—The Alaska Game Commission.
- (c) *Territory*.—Territory of Alaska.
- (d) *Person*.—The plural or the singular, as the case demands, including individuals, associations, partnerships, and corporations, unless the context otherwise requires.
- (e) *Indian*.—Natives of one-half or more Indian blood.
- (f) *Eskimo*.—Natives of one-half or more Eskimo blood.
- (g) *Take*.—Taking, pursuing, disturbing, hunting, capturing, trapping, or killing game animals, land fur-bearing animals, game or nongame birds; attempting to take, pursue, disturb, hunt, capture, trap, or kill such animals or birds; or setting or using a net, trap, or other device for taking them, or collecting the nests or eggs of such birds, unless the context otherwise requires. Whenever the taking of animals, birds, or nests or eggs of birds is permitted, reference is had to taking by lawful means and in lawful manner.
- (h) *Open season*.—The time during which birds or animals may lawfully be taken. Each period of time prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.
- (i) *Closed season*.—The time during which birds and animals may not be taken.
- (j) *Transport*.—Shipping, transporting, carrying, importing, exporting, or receiving or delivering for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export, unless the context otherwise requires.
- (k) *Game animals*.—Deer, moose, caribou, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat, bison, musk ox, the large brown and grizzly bears, black bear, including its brown and blue (or glacier bear) color variations, and such other animals as have been or may hereafter be transplanted, introduced, or reintroduced into the Territory or any part thereof and found and declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be game animals, which shall be known as big game.
- (l) *Land fur-bearing animals*.—Beaver, muskrat, marmot, raccoon, pika, squirrel, fisher, fox, lynx, marten or sable, mink, weasel or ermine, land otter, wolverine, and polar bear, and such other animals as have been or may hereafter be transplanted, introduced, or reintroduced into the Territory or any part thereof and found and declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be fur-bearing animals.
- (m) *Game birds*.—Anatidae, commonly known as waterfowl, including ducks, geese, brant, and swans; Haematopodidae, Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, and Phalaropodidae, commonly known as shore birds, including oyster catchers, plover, sandpipers, snipe, curlew, and phalaropes; Gruidae, commonly known as cranes; and the several species of grouse and ptarmigan, and such other birds as have been or may hereafter be transplanted, introduced, or reintroduced into the Territory or any part thereof and found and declared by the Secretary of Agriculture to be game birds.
- (n) *Nongame birds*.—All wild birds except game birds.

REGULATION 2 [sec. 91.2].—LICENSES OF HUNTERS, TRAPPERS, AND GUIDES

- (a) These regulations do not permit any person to take, possess, or transport game animals, land fur-bearing animals, or birds, or to purchase or sell land fur-

² Numbers in brackets refer to sections of title 50 (Wildlife) of the Code of Federal Regulations.

bearing animals or part thereof, or to act as a guide in the Territory unless he is in possession of a valid license bearing his signature written in ink on the face thereof, if he is required by the Alaska Game Law or regulations of the Commission thereunder to have such license, and he shall have his license on his person when taking such animals or birds or when acting as a guide and shall produce it for inspection by any wildlife agent or other person requesting to see it.

(b) Each application for a license shall be made on the form prescribed by the Commission and if the application is made by mail it shall be accompanied by a bank draft or an express or postal money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States for the amount of the license fee.

(c) No native Indian or Eskimo exempted from the license requirements under the Alaska Game Law shall take game animals, land fur-bearing animals, or birds in the Territory, or deal in the skins of land fur-bearing animals, without first having obtained a certificate, on a form supplied by the Commission, signed by a representative of the United States Indian Service or by a representative of the Commission certifying that such person is a native Indian or Eskimo as defined by section 2 of the Alaska Game Law.

(d) Each native Indian or Eskimo to whom is issued a certificate to take animals or birds, or to deal in furs, shall keep records and make the same reports required of licensed hunters, trappers, and fur dealers.

REGULATION 3 [sec. 91.3].—TAKING ANIMALS AND BIRDS IN EMERGENCIES

An Indian or Eskimo, or an explorer, prospector, or traveler, may take animals or birds in any part of the Territory at any time for food when in absolute need thereof and other food is not available, but he shall not transport or sell any animal, bird, or part thereof so taken, and an Indian or Eskimo also may take, possess, and transport, at any time, auks, auklets, guillemots, murres, and puffins and their eggs for food, and their skins for clothing for their own use and that of their immediate families.

REGULATION 4 [sec. 91.4].—USING GAME AS FOOD FOR DOGS OR LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS OR AS CRAB BAIT

No person is permitted to feed any mountain sheep (big-horn) or deer, or part thereof, to any dog or to any land fur-bearing animal held in captivity, and no person is permitted to feed any other game animal, protected bird, or part thereof, to a dog boarded for pay or to a land fur-bearing animal held in captivity, except the waste parts, such as hides, viscera, and bones; and no person is permitted to use any part of any game animal or protected bird for crab bait.

REGULATION 5 [sec. 91.5].—CONTINUOUS CLOSE SEASON ON ALL SPECIES IN SPECIFIED AREAS³

These regulations do not permit the taking at any time of any game animal, land fur-bearing animal, or game or nongame bird, or the nests or eggs of such birds, on any area specified in schedule A of these regulations except for scientific or propagating purposes, and then only under specific permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, supplemented by such permit as may be required by any other Department having administrative supervision of the particular area.

REGULATION 6 [sec. 91.6].—CONTINUOUS CLOSE SEASON ON CERTAIN SPECIES IN SPECIFIED AREAS³

These regulations do not permit the taking at any time of the game animals, land fur-bearing animals, or game birds specified in schedule B of these regulations on areas correlated with said animals or birds in said schedule B, except for scientific or propagating purposes, and then only under specific permit issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, supplemented by such permit as may be required by any other Department having administrative supervision of the particular area.

CHAPTER II.—GAME ANIMALS

REGULATION 7 [sec. 91.7].—TAKING GAME ANIMALS AND METHODS OF TAKING

Game animals may be taken on areas not closed by regulations 5 and 6, during the respective open seasons and in the numbers not exceeding the respective season limits prescribed in regulation 8, with a shotgun (not larger than No. 10 gage, nor capable of holding more than three shells), rifle, or pistol, but not with the aid or use of a dog, machine or submachine gun, set gun of any

³ See schedules A and B, pp. 21 and 22.

description, bow and arrow or spear, pit, deadfall, fire, jack light, searchlight, or other artificial light, or from or by means of a motor vehicle, airplane, steam or power launch, or any boat other than one propelled by paddle, oars, or pole, or while such animals are swimming, or within the First and Third Judicial Divisions of the Territory by shooting from, on, or across, or within 33 feet of the center line of any public highway; and when legally taken such animals, or parts thereof, may be possessed, transported, or sold as permitted by regulations 9 and 11.

REGULATION 8 [sec. 91.8].—OPEN SEASONS⁴ AND LIMITS ON CERTAIN GAME ANIMALS

(a) *Deer, bucks (with horns not less than 3 inches in length above the top of the skull).*—
East of longitude 138° in southeastern Alaska, August 20 to November 15.
West of longitude 138° in the drainage to Prince William Sound north of the center of the C. R. & N. W. Railway and west of Mountain Slough, including the islands of said sound, except Hawkins and Knight Islands, September 20 to September 30.
Limit.—East of longitude 138°, 3 a season.
In area west of longitude 138°, 1 a season.

(b) *Moose, bulls (except yearlings and calves).*—September 1 to December 31.
Limit.—1 a season.

(c) *Caribou.*—North of the Yukon River, no close season.
South of the Yukon River, August 20 to December 31.
Limit.—North of the Yukon River: By resident, 5 a year; by nonresident, 2 a year.
South of the Yukon River: By resident, 3 a season; by nonresident, 2 a season.

(d) *Mountain sheep, rams (except lambs).*—August 20 to November 30.
Limit.—By nonresident, on the Kenai Peninsula south of Turnagain Arm, Portage Creek, and a line from its head to the head of Passage Canal, 1 a season; in rest of Territory, 2 a season.
By resident, south of the Arctic Circle, 2 a season, except on the Kenai Peninsula south of Turnagain Arm, Portage Creek, and a line from its head to the head of Passage Canal, 1 a season; north of the Arctic Circle 3 a season.

(e) *Mountain goat (except kids).*—August 20 to November 30.
Limit.—2 a season.

(f) *Bear (large brown or grizzly).*—September 1 to June 20, except that a resident is restricted to this season in the following described areas only:
Alaska Peninsula south of the Kvichak River and Iliamna Lake.
The drainage to Cook Inlet from the west northward to the south banks of the Happy and Skwentna Rivers.
That portion of the drainage to Cook Inlet south and west of the Yentna River to its confluence with the Susitna River.
That area east and south of the left banks of the Susitna River and Willow Creek and of a line from the head of Willow Creek to the mouth of the Knik River.
That portion of the mainland draining to Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, and the Gulf of Alaska south to Knik Arm, Knik River, Knik Glacier, and the divide of the Chugach Mountains from the head of said glacier running generally easterly through Thompson Pass to the head of Childs Glacier; thence down the center line of said glacier to the center of the C. R. & N. W. Railway bridge across Copper River at mile 49; thence up the center line of Miles Glacier to the summit of the Chugach Mountains; thence along the summit of said mountains to Mount St. Elias.
All of southeastern Alaska east of longitude 141°.
The islands of the Kodiak-Afognak group (except Afognak Island), Montague, Hinchinbrook, Hawkins, Yacobi, Kruzof, Chichagof, Baranof, and Admiralty. A large brown or grizzly bear may be killed at any time or place in the Territory when about to attack or molest persons or their property. Persons so killing such animal shall make a written report to the Commission setting forth the reasons for such killing and the time and place.
Limit.—By resident, on Admiralty Island, 1 a season; in the above specially described areas, 2 in the aggregate a season; in rest of Territory, no limit.
By nonresident, on Admiralty Island, 1 a season; in rest of Territory, 2 in the aggregate, a season.

⁴ Dates inclusive.

(g) *Bear (black, including its brown and blue, or glacier bear, color variations).*—In the First and Third Judicial Divisions of the Territory, September 1 to June 20. In the rest of Territory, no close season.

Limit.—By nonresident, throughout Territory, 3 a season. By resident, in First and Third Judicial Divisions, 3 a season; elsewhere in Territory, no limit. A black bear may be killed at any time or place in the Territory when about to attack or molest persons or their property. Persons so killing such animal shall make a written report to the Commission setting forth the reason for such killing and the time and place.

REGULATION 9 [sec. 91.9].—POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION OF GAME ANIMALS

(a) Game animals (except live animals) legally taken in numbers not exceeding the respective season limits prescribed in regulation 8, the hides, heads, and feet thereof, and articles made therefrom, may be possessed and transported by any person at any time within the Territory, and, as hereinafter permitted by this regulation, may be transported out of the Territory; but until dismembered for consumption, no carcass of deer, moose, or mountain sheep shall be so mutilated that the sex cannot be determined.

(b) *By resident.* (1) At the discretion of the Commission, a permit may be issued to a resident of the Territory for the export by express or freight of a legally taken or acquired game animal, or part thereof, for purposes other than sale. Such permit may be obtained from any wildlife agent upon payment of the required fee. The permit must accompany the bill of lading covering shipment to the port of clearance, where it will be taken up by the collector of customs and returned to the Commission.

(2) A resident may export by express, freight, or parcel post for mounting and return to the Territory within 1 year, but not for sale, any game animal or part thereof legally taken or acquired by him upon first procuring a resident export license, which license shall accompany the bill of lading when shipment is made by freight or express, and if made by parcel post, the license shall be attached securely to the outside of the package in a conspicuous place. On return of the trophy to the licensee by express or freight, the export license shall accompany the bill of lading, but if returned by parcel post, the license shall be attached securely to the outside of the package in a conspicuous place, and the collector of customs at the port of entry, or the postmaster through whose office the package is received, shall detach the license, note thereon the contents of the shipment, and promptly return it to the Commission.

(3) A resident may, without a permit, export by express, freight, parcel post, or by other lawful means, black bears or parts thereof legally taken or acquired by him, but all such shipments must be accompanied by a statement as required by regulation 16.

(c) *By nonresident.*—A nonresident citizen or an alien who is the holder of a valid license may possess and transport within the Territory, or export, by express or freight only, when legally taken by him, not to exceed in the aggregate 3 deer, not more than 1 of which shall have been taken west of longitude 138° ; 1 moose, 2 caribou; 2 mountain sheep, not more than 1 of which shall have been taken on the Kenai Peninsula as particularly described in regulation 8; 2 mountain goats; 2 in the aggregate of large brown and grizzly bears, not more than 1 of which shall have been taken on Admiralty Island; and 3 black bears; or any part of such animals. Before any such animal or part thereof shall be exported, the person offering it for export shall first deliver to the transportation agent at the point of shipment his affidavit that he has not violated any of the provisions of the Alaska Game Law or the regulations thereunder; that such animal or part thereof has not been purchased or sold and is not being shipped for sale; and that he legally killed and is the owner of such animal or part thereof. If the shipment consists of a mountain sheep or a deer, or part thereof, the affidavit must show where in the Territory the animal was killed. Such affidavit shall accompany the express or freight bill of lading to the port of clearance, there to be taken up and promptly transmitted to the Commission by the collector of customs.

(d) *Manufactured articles and shed antlers.*—Any person may without a permit or license possess and transport at any time within or out of the Territory any article manufactured from the hides or hoofs of deer, caribou, mountain goats, or skins of black bear, legally taken; and in fur districts 5 and 8 parka hood trimmings cut from the hides of grizzly bears in strips not to exceed 4 inches in width legally taken; and the shed antlers of deer, moose, and caribou.

(e) *Possession without license.*—Any person possessing any game animal or part thereof without a valid hunting or trapping license or native Indian or Eskimo

certificate shall furnish on demand to any officer authorized to enforce the Alaska Game Law an affidavit showing the name or license or certificate number of the person from whom he received it, together with such other information as the officer may require.

REGULATION 10 [sec. 91.10].—MARKING PACKAGES CONTAINING GAME ANIMALS

Each package in which game animals or parts thereof are transported within or out of the Territory shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and an accurate statement of the number of each kind of game animal or part thereof contained therein.

REGULATION 11 [sec. 91.11].—SALE AND SERVING OF CARIBOU AND MOOSE

The meat of caribou legally killed in the Territory and the meat of moose legally killed north of the Alaska Range and the Kuskokwim-Bristol Bay Divide may be sold for food in the respective areas by the person killing said animals, to the owner or operator of a restaurant, roadhouse, or public or other eating house within said respective areas, but no person to whom such meat is so sold shall resell it otherwise than in cooked form and then only under permit prescribed by the Secretary and issued in the discretion of the Commission, which permit may authorize the purchase and possession of caribou or moose in excess of the numbers permitted under these regulations, but such meats shall not be sold or served within 5 miles of the Alaska Railroad or of Steese Highway from Fairbanks to and including Chatanika.

The meat of caribou or moose is not permitted to be sold to the owner, master, or employee of any coastal or river steamer, commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, cannery, or mine (where five or more men are employed), nor may any such owner, master, operator, or employee buy or serve any such animal or part thereof.

The meat of caribou or moose is not permitted to be possessed for serving or served in any dining car, mess house operated by a railroad, or mine (where five or more men are employed), by a contractor, or by an owner of a cannery, or by or in any other place maintained for the serving of food regularly to employees of such railroad, mine, contractor, or cannery.

The meat of caribou or moose is not permitted to be served to an employee of any coastal or river steamer, commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, cannery, or mine (where five or more men are employed).

No contractor or person operating a railroad, mine (where five or more men are employed), cannery, coastal or river steamer, or other commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, or any employee of any such contractor, operator, or person, is permitted to possess the meat of caribou or moose in a dining car, mess house, or the galley or dining room of any such boat, pile driver, barge, scow, or mine (where five or more men are employed).

REGULATION 12 [sec. 91.12].—SALE OF TROPHIES OF GAME ANIMALS

Any person may without a permit or license buy and sell at any time in the Territory the hides or parts of hides and the hoofs and articles manufactured therefrom of black bear, deer, moose, caribou, and mountain goats, and in fur districts 5 and 8, parka hood trimmings cut from the hides of grizzly bears in strips not to exceed 4 inches in width, legally taken; and the shed antlers of deer, moose, and caribou.

CHAPTER III.—LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

REGULATION 13 [sec. 91.13].—FUR DISTRICTS⁵ AND OPEN SEASONS AND LIMITS ON LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

The following-named land fur-bearing animals may be taken in the fur districts, herein defined, other than in areas closed to such taking by regulations 5 and 6, in the open seasons and in the numbers not exceeding the respective season limits prescribed in this regulation:

Fur district 1.—All of the southeastern Alaska from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather and along longitude 138° to the international boundary:

⁵ See map pp. 18 and 19.

*Open seasons:*⁶

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, and silver), and lynx.—December 10 to January 20.

Muskrat.—March 1 to April 30.

Beaver.—No open season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, marmot, and squirrel.—No close season; may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Fur district 2.—That part of southern Alaska draining to the Gulf of Alaska and Cook Inlet, beginning with the western boundary line of fur district 1 and following longitude 138° from Cape Fairweather to the international boundary and along this boundary to Mount St. Elias; thence following the summit of the Chugach Range to the head of Miles Glacier; thence down the center line of said glacier to the center of the C. R. & N. W. Railway bridge across the Copper River at mile 49; thence up the center line of Childs Glacier to its summit; thence along the divide through Marshall Pass and Thompson Pass; thence along the divide to Tahneta Pass; thence along the divide separating the waters of the Matanuska River from the Nenana River and the Talkeetna River from the Oshetna River; thence along the divide separating the waters of the Oshetna River from Kosina Creek to and across the Susitna River at a point 4 miles northwest of the mouth of Goose Creek; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing northwest into the Susitna River from those flowing southerly into the Susitna River; thence following said divide separating the waters flowing north into the Nenana River from those flowing southerly into the Susitna and Chulitna Rivers and across Broad Pass and the Alaska Railroad at mile 308; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing south into the Chulitna River from those flowing north into Cantwell Creek and the Nenana River to the summit of the Alaska Range; thence along said summit through Rainy Pass to Merrill Pass; thence along the summit of the Chigmit Mountains, separating the waters flowing easterly into Cook Inlet from those flowing westerly into the Kuskokwim River and Bristol Bay, to its intersection with the old portage from Kamishak Bay to Kakhonak Bay on Iliamna Lake; thence along said portage to Kamishak Bay.

*Open seasons:*⁶

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, and silver), and lynx.—December 1 to the last day of February.

Muskrat.—April 1 to May 31.

Beaver.—April 10 to May 10; except on Kenai Peninsula, no open season.

Limit.—10 a season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, marmot, and squirrel.—No close season; may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Fur district 3.—Consisting of the Aleutian Islands, Unimak Island, Amak Island, all the islands lying south of the Alaska Peninsula, the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group, the Barren Islands, Augustine Island, and the Alaska Peninsula from False Pass to the mouth of Reindeer Creek, thence following said creek and a line to the center of Aniakchak Crater, and including that part of said peninsula consisting of the drainage to the Pacific Ocean south of a line following the divide from the center of Aniakchak Crater to the old portage from Kamishak Bay to Kakhonak Bay; thence along said portage on the boundary of fur district 2 to Kamishak Bay.

*Open seasons:*⁶

Mink, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue⁷), and lynx.—November 16 to January 15; except that there shall be no open season for mink, land otter, or weasel (ermine) on Unimak Island.

Marten.—No open season.

Muskrat.—March 10 to May 10.

Beaver.—No open season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, marmot, and squirrel.—No close season; may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Fur district 4.—All the drainage to Bristol Bay, bounded on the south by the northern boundary of fur district 3, on the east by the western boundary of fur district 2, and on the north by a line beginning at Cape Newenham and extending along the summit of the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into Kuskokwim Bay and Kuskokwim River from those flowing southerly into Bristol Bay, to its intersection with the western boundary of fur district 2 at a point approximately 22 miles south of Merrill Pass.

⁶ Dates inclusive.

⁷ Territorial law prescribes that blue foxes legally taken shall be presented to a United States commissioner for tagging. (See p. 130, sec. 5, ch. 67, act of May 1, 1923, as amended by ch. 113, act of May 2, 1929.)

*Open seasons:*⁶

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue⁷), and lynx.—December 1 to February 15.

Muskrat.—March 10 to May 10.

Beaver.—April 10 to May 10. *Limit.*—10 a season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, marmot, and squirrel.—No close season; may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Fur district 5.—That part of western Alaska draining to Kuskokwim Bay, Bering Sea, Norton Sound, and Kotzebue Sound, bounded on the east by a line beginning at Cape Newenham and extending along the divide separating the waters flowing into Kuskokwim Bay and Kuskokwim River from those flowing into Bristol Bay and the Tikchik Lakes; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into Tulasak River and Whitefish Lake from those flowing into the Aniak River and Swift Creek; thence to a point on the Kuskokwim River opposite the mouth of the first stream on the north bank above Ohagamut; thence across the Kuskokwim River and following the center of said first north-bank stream above Ohagamut to its head; thence along the divide separating the waters of Paimute Portage flowing into Big Lake from those flowing into the Yukon River; thence to a point on the Yukon River 15 miles below Paimut Village; thence following down the south bank of the Yukon River to a point 5 miles below Dogfish Village; thence across the Yukon River to Mount Chiniklik; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Stuyahok River from those flowing into the Kuyukutuk River; thence continuing along said divide separating the waters flowing easterly into the Yukon River from those flowing westerly into Norton Sound; thence continuing along said divide separating the waters flowing into the Koyukuk River from those flowing into Kotzebue Sound to the summit of the divide separating those flowing into the Colville River from those flowing into the Noatak River; thence westerly along the divide separating the waters flowing north into the Arctic Ocean from those flowing south into the Noatak and Kukpuk Rivers to the coast of Cape Lisburne.

*Open seasons:*⁶

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue⁷), and lynx.—November 16 to March 10.

Muskrat.—North of the Unalakleet River drainage, April 1 to June 7; except Golovin Bay drainage, no open season; south of the Unalakleet River, including its drainage, April 1 to May 31.

Beaver.—April 1 to April 30. *Limit.*—10 a season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, polar bear, marmot, and squirrel.—No close season; may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Fur district 6.—All the watershed of the Tanana River, the upper Copper River, part of the lower Yukon River, and the upper Kuskokwim River, bounded on the east by the international boundary, on the south by the northern boundaries of fur districts 2 and 4, on the west by the eastern boundary of fur district 5, and on the north by a line beginning at International Boundary Monument No. 146 and following the divide separating the waters of the north fork of the Ladue River from those of the Ladue River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into the Yukon River from those flowing southerly into the Tanana River, through Far Mountain, Twelve Mile Summit, and Wickersham Dome; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing easterly into Beaver Creek from those flowing westerly into Hess Creek; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing southwesterly into Hess Creek from those flowing northerly into the Yukon River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing southerly into Waldron Creek from those flowing northerly into the Yukon River, to the site of old Fort Hamlin; thence across the Yukon River to the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into the Dall River from those flowing southerly into the Ray River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into the Kanuti River from those flowing southerly into the Yukon River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing westerly into the Koyukuk River from those flowing southerly into the Melozitna River; thence along the divide separating those waters flowing into the Koyukuk River above the upper end of Treat Island from those entering below said point, to the Koyukuk River; thence across the Koyukuk River at the upper end of

⁶ Dates inclusive.

⁷ Territorial law prescribes that blue foxes legally taken shall be presented to a United States commissioner for tagging. (See p. 130, sec. 5, ch. 67, act of May 1, 1923, as amended by ch. 113, act of May 2, 1929.)

Treat Island and northwesterly along the divide separating the waters flowing easterly into the Hogatza River and Koyukuk River from those flowing southerly into the Koyukuk River, to Cone Mountain; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing easterly into the Hogatza River from those flowing westerly into the Dakli River, to the intersection with the eastern boundary of fur district 5.

*Open seasons:*⁶

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue⁷), and lynx.—November 16 to February 20.

Muskrat.—April 1 to May 31.

Beaver.—No open season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, marmot, and squirrel.—No close season, may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Fur district 7.—All the drainage to the upper Koyukuk and upper Yukon Rivers bounded on the east by the international boundary, on the north by the summit of the Brooks Range, on the west by the eastern boundary of fur district 5, and on the south by the northern boundary of fur district 6.

*Open seasons:*⁶

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue⁷), and lynx.—November 6 to February 20.

Muskrat.—March 1 to May 31.

Beaver.—No open season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, marmot, and squirrel.—No close season; may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

Fur district 8.—The Arctic coast of Alaska, consisting of all the drainage to the Arctic Ocean north of the northern boundaries of fur districts 5 and 7.

*Open seasons:*⁶

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue⁷), and lynx.—December 1 to April 15.

Muskrat.—April 10 to June 10.

Beaver.—No open season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, polar bear, marmot, and squirrel.—No close season; may be taken by any person at any time in a legal manner.

REGULATION 14 [sec. 91.14].—METHODS OF TAKING LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

(a) Land fur-bearing animals are not permitted to be taken by means, aid, or use of a set gun of any description, a shotgun, fire, jack light, pit lamp, search-light, or other artificial light, trap or device known as the "klips," steel bear trap or any other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 9 inches, strychnine, or other poison. No dog shall be used to take any such animal (except polar bears in fur district 8 and wolves and coyotes in fur districts 5, 6, 7, and 8), and no land fur-bearing animal on which there is a close season shall be taken from its home, den, or hole by digging, smoking, or use of chemicals.

(b) *Fish traps*, commonly used near the Bering Sea coast and adjacent streams for taking blackfish, pike, ling, and whitefish, shall be provided with a top well of not less than 10 inches in diameter so as to allow the escape of any fur-bearing animal which may have entered the trap.

(c) *Beavers.*—No trap shall be set within 25 feet of any beaver house or den.

(d) *Beaver and muskrat* homes, houses, dens, dams, or runways are not permitted to be injured or destroyed.

(e) *Foxes* are not permitted to be taken by the use of a trap set within 100 feet of a fox den.

REGULATION 15 [sec. 91.15].—SETTING TRAPS IN CLOSE SEASONS

During the close seasons on land fur-bearing animals in the respective fur districts, no person, unless authorized by a permit, which may be issued in the discretion of the Commission, shall set, maintain, or attend traps for wolves, coyotes, or other animals on which there is no close season. Application for such permit shall be addressed to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska, and shall contain a statement of the nature, extent, and locality of the proposed operations, and the species of animals to be taken.

⁶ Dates inclusive.

⁷ Territorial law prescribes that blue foxes legally taken shall be presented to a United States Commissioner for tagging. (See p. 130, sec. 5, ch. 67, act of May 1, 1923, as amended by ch. 113, act of May 2, 1929.)

REGULATION 16 [sec. 91.16].—POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION OF SKINS OF LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

(a) The skins or parts thereof of land fur-bearing animals on which an open season is prescribed by regulation 13, when legally taken or acquired, and the skins or parts thereof of wolves, coyotes, and land fur-bearing animals on which there is no close season, may be possessed and transported by any person at any time, under the conditions prescribed in this chapter, but no person who is engaged in fur farming or is a fur dealer shall possess or transport the skin or part thereof of any land fur-bearing animal unless at the time of such possession or transportation he has a valid fur-farm or fur-dealer license, as the case may be, issued to him pursuant to the Alaska Game Law. No person is permitted to possess or transport at any time the skin or part thereof of a land fur-bearing animal that has been illegally taken or acquired.

(b) Where transportation is by express or freight, the shipper shall first deliver to the transportation agent at the point of shipment, or where by parcel post, to the postmaster at the point of mailing, a statement correctly showing the number and kinds of skins in each shipment and stating that no illegal skin or unsealed beaver skin is contained therein. Such statement shall accompany the express or freight shipment to the port of clearance, there to be taken up by the collector of customs, or, in the case of parcel post shipments, by the postmaster at the office where mailed. Where such skins are transported out of the Territory by means other than express, freight, or parcel post, the person transporting them shall make and deliver a like statement to the collector of customs at the port of clearance. Collectors and postmasters shall promptly transmit such statements to the Commission.

(c) Transportation agents and postmasters shall not knowingly accept shipments containing skins or parts thereof of such land fur-bearing animals without such statement.

REGULATION 17 [sec. 91.17].—PURCHASE AND SALE OF SKINS OF LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

(a) A person who is engaged or employed in the business of trading in skins of land fur-bearing animals and who is in possession of a valid license, or a native Indian or Eskimo certificate, issued pursuant to the Alaska Game Law, authorizing him so to do may at any time buy and sell the skins of land fur-bearing animals legally taken, tagged, or sealed, as the case may be, and such person shall have his license with him when buying or selling such skins, except that a person buying or selling skins at an established place of business shall have his license posted conspicuously on the premises, and each such licensee shall produce his license for inspection by any wildlife agent or other person requesting to see it.

(b) A person who is not engaged or employed in the business of trading in the skins of land fur-bearing animals may acquire by purchase or trade without a license the skins of such animals legally taken, possessed, or sealed, as the case may be, for his own use, but he is not permitted to sell the skins so acquired.

(c) A native-born Indian or Eskimo, or a licensed hunter or trapper, may sell without a fur-dealer's license the skins or parts thereof of land fur-bearing animals which he has legally taken and which, if required by this chapter, are legally tagged or sealed.

REGULATION 18 [sec. 91.18].—SEALING, POSSESSION, AND SALE OF BEAVER SKINS

(a) Skins of beavers imported into the Territory shall be sealed with a seal prescribed by the Commission. Persons importing such skins shall within 30 days after such importation present them to a wildlife agent or other officer authorized by the Commission to seal such skins, together with such proof of entry and legal possession by affidavit or otherwise as the Commission or any such officer may require.

(b) Persons taking the skins of beavers in the Territory shall during the open season in which they were legally taken or within 90 days immediately thereafter personally present them for sealing or tagging to a wildlife agent or any other officer authorized by the Commission to seal or tag skins, together with an affidavit of legal taking on a form furnished by the Commission and such other affidavits as may be required by any officer authorized to seal or tag skins. Persons residing in remote localities and finding it impracticable to present skins to an officer authorized to seal them may present such skins, together with an affidavit of lawful taking on a form furnished by the Commission to any person authorized by the Commission to attach thereto a tag permitting

skins, if legally taken, to be sold and transported within the Territory, or to be shipped in care of the Alaska Game Commission, 1523 Smith Tower, Seattle, Wash., subject to examination and authentication by a representative of the Commission. Skins so tagged shall be presented by a lawful possessor to a wildlife agent or any other officer authorized by the Commission to seal skins, for sealing during the open season in which they were taken or within 90 days immediately thereafter, but such officer may require further affidavits of the person taking the skins at any time before he accepts and seals them. No person is permitted to sell, trade, or otherwise dispose of the skins of beavers during the open season or within 90 days thereafter unless they have been sealed or tagged as hereinbefore provided, or to purchase or otherwise procure any such untagged or unsealed skins at any time.

(c) Skins of beavers, unless sealed as prescribed by this regulation, are not permitted to be possessed or transported by any person after the expiration of the time within which they are required by this regulation to be sealed.

(d) No person other than a bona fide fur dealer is permitted to possess at any time in the Territory, unless sealed, numbers of skins of beavers in excess of the season limit prescribed in regulation 13.

REGULATION 19 [sec. 91.19].—MARKING PACKAGES CONTAINING SKINS OF LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS AND WOLVES AND COYOTES

Each package in which the skins or parts thereof of land fur-bearing animals and wolves and coyotes are transported within or out of the Territory shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and an accurate statement of the number of each kind of such skins contained therein.

REGULATION 20 [sec. 91.20].—POSSESSION OF LIVE LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Live land fur-bearing animals, legally taken during the respective open seasons thereon, may be retained or sold for propagation within the Territory, but persons possessing such animals shall within 30 days after the close of said season report such taking and possession to the Alaska Game Commission at Juneau and apply for a permit to possess them.

REGULATION 21 [sec. 91.21].—RECAPTURE OF ESCAPED LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Operators of licensed fur farms from which land fur-bearing animals escape from captivity may conduct operations for the recapture of such escaped animals through the use of legal trapping devices within a period of 30 days after the discovery of the escape. If such operations are conducted during the closed season on wild animals of the same species, such operator shall immediately notify the nearest game warden [wildlife agent] in writing of the numbers and kinds of escaped animals, the kinds of devices being used in recapturing operations, and the locality where such operations are being conducted.

REGULATION 22 [sec. 91.22].—DUTIES OF FUR FARMERS AND FUR DEALERS

Each licensed fur farmer or fur dealer, including Indians, Eskimos, and stores operated by missions or otherwise for native Indians or Eskimos, must comply with the provisions of all Territorial laws relating to fur farmers and fur dealers, as the case may be, and at all reasonable hours, shall allow any member of the Commission, any wildlife agent, or any authorized employee of the United States Department of Agriculture to enter and inspect the premises where operations are being carried on under the Alaska Game Law and the regulations thereunder, and to inspect the books and records relating thereto. Each licensed fur farmer shall submit annually a written report on a form furnished by the Commission stating the numbers and kinds of land fur-bearing animals farmed, the numbers and kinds of live land fur-bearing animals or skins or pelts thereof bought or sold, and the methods of fur farming employed.

CHAPTER IV.—GAME BIRDS

REGULATION 23 [sec. 91.23].—TAKING GROUSE AND PTARMIGAN AND METHODS OF TAKING

Grouse and ptarmigan may be taken on areas not closed to such taking by regulations 5 and 6, during the open season and in the numbers not exceeding the respective daily limits prescribed in the following regulation, with a shotgun (not larger than No. 10 gage nor capable of holding more than three shells), rifle,

pistol, bow and arrow, or spear, and with the aid of a dog, but they shall not be taken from or by means, aid, or use of aircraft or steam or power boat of any kind, motor vehicle, jack light, searchlight, or other artificial light, nor within the First and Third Judicial Divisions of the Territory by shooting from, on, or across, or within 33 feet of the center line of any public highway, and when legally taken may be possessed, transported, or sold as permitted by regulations 25 and 27.

REGULATION 24 [sec. 91.24].—OPEN SEASON AND LIMIT ON GROUSE AND PTARMIGAN

Open season.—September 1 to the last day of February.

Limit.—Grouse, 15; ptarmigan, 25; but not to exceed 25 in the aggregate of all kinds of grouse and ptarmigan a day.

Such daily limits shall include all such birds taken by any other person who for hire accompanies or assists the hunter in taking them.

REGULATION 25 [sec. 91.25].—POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION OF GROUSE AND PTARMIGAN

(a) Grouse and ptarmigan legally taken and the skins and feathers thereof and articles made therefrom may be possessed and transported by any person at any time within the Territory, and, as hereinafter permitted by this regulation, may be transported out of the Territory.

(b) *By resident.*—(1) At the discretion of the Commission, a permit may be issued to a resident of the Territory for the export by express or freight of legally taken or acquired grouse or ptarmigan, or parts thereof, for purposes other than sale. Such permit may be obtained from any wildlife agent upon payment of the required fee. The permit must accompany the bill of lading covering shipment to the port of clearance, where it will be taken up by the collector of customs and returned to the Commission.

(2) A resident may export by express, freight, or parcel post for mounting and return to the Territory within 1 year, but not for sale, any grouse or ptarmigan or part thereof legally taken or acquired by him upon first procuring a resident export license, which license shall accompany the bill of lading when shipment is made by freight or express, and if made by parcel post, the license shall be attached securely to the outside of the package in a conspicuous place. On return of the mounted specimen to the licensee by express or freight, the export license shall accompany the bill of lading, but if returned by parcel post, the license shall be attached securely to the outside of the package in a conspicuous place, and the collector of customs at the port of entry, or the postmaster through whose office the package is received, shall detach the license, note thereon the contents of the shipment, and promptly return it to the Commission.

(c) *By nonresident.*—A nonresident citizen or an alien who is the holder of a valid license may possess and transport within the Territory grouse and ptarmigan legally taken by him, or he may export, by express or freight only, not to exceed in the aggregate 1 day's limit of such grouse or ptarmigan. Before any such grouse or ptarmigan or part thereof shall be exported, the person offering it for export shall first deliver to the transportation agent at the point of shipment his affidavit that he has not violated any of the provisions of the Alaska Game Law or the regulations thereunder; that such grouse or ptarmigan or part thereof has not been purchased or sold and is not being shipped for sale; and that he legally killed or is the owner of such grouse or ptarmigan or part thereof. Such affidavit shall accompany the express or freight bill of lading to the port of clearance, there to be taken up and promptly transmitted to the Commission by the collector of customs.

(d) Any person possessing any grouse or ptarmigan or part thereof without a valid license shall furnish on demand to any officer authorized to enforce the Alaska Game Law an affidavit showing the name and license number of the person from whom he received such grouse or ptarmigan or part thereof together with such other information as the officer may require.

REGULATION 26 [sec. 91.26].—MARKING PACKAGES CONTAINING GROUSE AND PTARMIGAN

Each package in which grouse and ptarmigan, or parts thereof, are transported within or out of the Territory shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and an accurate statement of the number of each kind of such birds or parts thereof contained therein.

REGULATION 27 [sec. 91.27].—SALE AND SERVING OF GROUSE AND PTARMIGAN

(a) The meat of grouse or ptarmigan legally killed in the area north of the Alaska Range and the Kuskokwim-Bristol Bay Divide may be sold for food in that area by the person killing said birds, to the owner or operator of a restaurant, road-house, or public or other eating house within said restricted area, but no person to whom such meat is sold shall resell it otherwise than in cooked form and then only under permit prescribed by the Secretary and issued in the discretion of the Commission, which permit may authorize the purchase and possession of grouse or ptarmigan and the serving of such birds as provided herein, but such birds shall not be sold or served within 5 miles of the Alaska Railroad or of Steese Highway from Fairbanks to and including Chatanika.

(b) The meat of grouse or ptarmigan is not permitted to be sold to the owner, master, or employee of any coastal or river steamer, commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, or cannery, or mine (where five or more men are employed), nor may any such owner, master, operator, or employee buy or serve any such birds or part thereof.

(c) The meat of grouse or ptarmigan is not permitted to be possessed for serving or served in any dining car, mess house operated by a railroad, or mine (where five or more men are employed), by a contractor, or by an owner of a cannery, or by or in any other place maintained for the serving of food regularly to employees of such railroad, mine, contractor, or cannery.

(d) The meat of grouse or ptarmigan is not permitted to be served to an employee of any coastal or river steamer, commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, cannery, or mine (where five or more men are employed).

(e) No contractor or person operating a railroad, mine (where five or more men are employed), cannery, coastal or river steamer, or other commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, or any employee of any such contractor, operator, or person, is permitted to possess the meat of grouse or ptarmigan in a dining car, mess house, or the galley or dining room of any such boat, pile driver, barge, scow, or mine (where five or more men are employed).

REGULATION 28 [sec. 91.28].—TAKING AND POSSESSION OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

(a) Migratory game birds may be taken on areas not closed to such taking by regulations 5 and 6, during the open seasons, by the means, and in the numbers permitted, and when so taken, may be possessed, in accordance with the terms, conditions, and restrictions of regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture adopted and approved pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended, except, further, that they may not be taken by means, aid, or use of a jack light, searchlight, or other artificial light, or within the First and Third Judicial Divisions of the Territory by shooting from, on, or across, or within 33 feet of the center line of any public highway.

(b) Any person possessing a migratory game bird or part thereof without a valid license shall furnish on demand to any officer authorized to enforce the Alaska Game Law an affidavit showing the name or license number of the person from whom he received such bird or part thereof together with such other information as the officer may require.

REGULATION 29 [sec. 91.29].—TRANSPORTATION OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

(a) Migratory game birds, and parts thereof, may be possessed and transported within or out of the Territory as permitted by the regulations under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act referred to in regulation 28, under the following conditions:

(b) *By resident.*—(1) At the discretion of the Commission a permit may be issued to a resident of the Territory for the export by express or freight of a legally taken or acquired migratory game bird, or part thereof, for purposes other than sale. Such permit may be obtained from any wildlife agent upon payment of the required fee. The permit must accompany the bill of lading covering shipment to the port of clearance, where it will be taken up by the collector of customs and returned to the Commission.

(2) A resident may export by express, freight, or parcel post for mounting and return to the Territory within 1 year, but not for sale, any migratory game bird or part thereof legally taken or acquired by him, upon first procuring a resident export license, which license shall accompany the bill of lading when ship-

ment is made by freight or express, and if made by parcel post, the license shall be attached securely to the outside of the package in a conspicuous place. On return of the mounted specimen to the licensee by express or freight, the export license shall accompany the bill of lading, but if returned by parcel post, the license shall be attached securely to the outside of the package in a conspicuous place, and the collector of customs at the port of entry, or the postmaster through whose office the package is received, shall detach the license, note thereon the contents of the shipment, and promptly return it to the Commission.

(c) *By nonresident.*—A nonresident citizen or an alien who is the holder of a valid license may possess and transport migratory game birds within the Territory during the open seasons prescribed by the aforesaid regulations and in any one calendar week during such open seasons, respectively, may export by express or freight only, not to exceed the number of migratory game birds legally taken and permitted to be possessed and transported under the said Migratory Bird Treaty Act regulations. Before any such migratory game bird or part thereof shall be exported, the person offering it for export shall first deliver to the transportation agent at the point of shipment his affidavit that he has not violated any of the provisions of the Alaska Game Law or the regulations thereunder; that such migratory game bird or part thereof has not been purchased or sold and is not being shipped for sale; and that he legally obtained and is the owner of such bird or part thereof. Such affidavit shall accompany the express or freight bill of lading to the port of clearance, there to be taken up and promptly transmitted to the Commission by the collector of customs.

REGULATION 30 [sec. 91.30].—MARKING PACKAGES CONTAINING MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

Each package in which migratory game birds or parts thereof are transported within or out of the Territory shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and an accurate statement of the number of each kind of such bird or part thereof contained therein.

REGULATION 31 [sec. 91.31].—SALE OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

Migratory game birds (except specimens for scientific purposes and ducks and geese for propagation, as provided in chapter V of these regulations) or parts thereof are not permitted to be sold at any time, except that the feathers of wild ducks and geese legally killed, and the feathers of such birds seized and condemned pursuant to law, may be sold and transported for use in making fishing flies, bed pillows, mattresses, and for such similar commercial purposes, but not for millinery or ornamental purposes.

CHAPTER V.—TAKING WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND THE NESTS AND EGGS OF BIRDS FOR SCIENTIFIC OR PROPAGATING PURPOSES AND ANIMALS OR BIRDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

REGULATION 32 [sec. 91.32].—TAKING GAME AND LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, GAME, AND NONGAME BIRDS, AND THE NESTS OR EGGS OF BIRDS FOR SCIENTIFIC OR PROPAGATING PURPOSES

(a) The Secretary may issue a permit to a duly accredited representative of an educational or scientific institution, public museum or park, governmental department of the United States, or of a State engaged in the scientific study of mammals or birds, or to a person known to be making a special mammal or bird investigation, authorizing the holder to take, possess, and transport game or land fur-bearing animals, game or nongame birds, or the nests or eggs of birds for scientific purposes.

(b) The Secretary may issue a permit to any person to take, possess, and transport game and land fur-bearing animals, migratory waterfowl, grouse, ptarmigan, and the eggs of such birds for propagation, but no permit to take, possess, and transport such animals, birds, or eggs for propagation shall be valid unless countersigned by the executive officer of the Commission.

(c) Such permit shall be carried on the person of the permittee when he is taking animals, birds, or nests or eggs for scientific or propagating purposes, and shall be exhibited to any warden [wildlife agent] or other person requesting to see it.

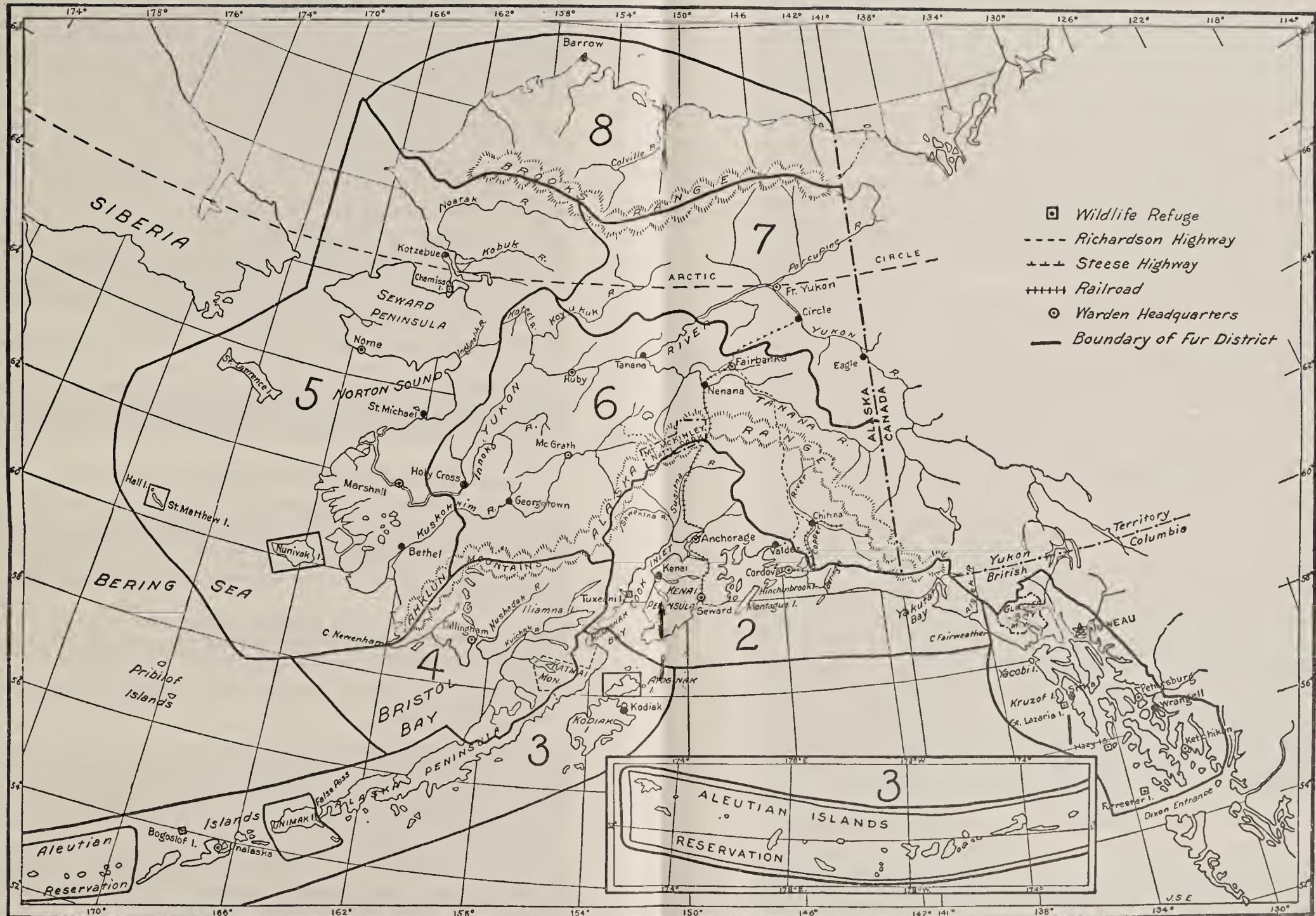


FIGURE 1.—Map of Alaska showing boundaries of fur districts, wildlife refuges, and headquarters of the Alaska Game Commission.

(d) Application for a permit to take, possess, buy, sell, exchange, or transport animals, birds, or the nests or eggs of birds for scientific purposes should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and must state the name and address of applicant, his age, whether he is a taxidermist, the name and address of the public museum or park, if any, that he represents, the region in which he desires to take them, the number of each species of animal or bird or of nests or eggs he desires to take, the probable port and date of shipment, and the purpose for which they are intended.

(e) Application for a permit to take, possess, buy, sell, exchange, or transport animals, birds, or eggs for propagation should be addressed to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska, and must state the name and address of the applicant, the kinds and numbers of animals, birds, or eggs he desires to take, and how, when, and where they are to be taken and kept.

(f) The permit may limit the number of species of animals, birds, and nests and eggs that may be taken thereunder, and may authorize the permittee to possess, buy, sell, exchange, or transport such animals or birds, parts thereof, or nests or eggs for scientific or propagating purposes, and prescribe the manner in which they may be taken or transported, and it may limit the permittee to one or more of these privileges and prescribe such other restrictions as either the Secretary or the Commission may deem necessary.

(g) The permit unless otherwise provided therein shall expire on December 31 of the year of issue, shall be revocable at the discretion of the Secretary, and shall not be transferable. A permit revoked by the Secretary shall be surrendered to him by the person to whom issued on demand of any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the Commission authorized by the Secretary to make such demand.

(h) The holder of a permit to take, possess, buy, sell, exchange, or transport such animals or birds or eggs of birds for propagation shall on or before the 10th day of January of the year following the issuance of the permit, or as required by such permit, with respect to such animals, grouse, and ptarmigan report to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska, and with respect to migratory waterfowl, report to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., with a duplicate to the Commission, the kinds, number, and sex of such animals or birds taken, possessed, bought, sold, exchanged, or transported by him under the permit, the disposition made of them, and whether any of them were killed or died as a result of operations under the permit.

(i) The holder of a permit to take, possess, buy, sell, exchange, or transport such animals, birds, nests, or eggs for scientific purposes shall report to the Secretary as required in such permit, the number of animals, birds, nests, or eggs taken, purchased, or sold (if purchase or sale is permitted), exchanged, or transported thereunder during the preceding calendar year.

(j) The holder of a permit who transports within or out of the Territory wild animals or birds, or parts thereof, or the nests or eggs of birds, for scientific or propagating purposes, shall plainly and clearly mark, label, or tag the outside of the package containing said animals or birds, or parts, or nests or eggs, so as to show the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the contents of the package, the number of the permit under authority of which it is transported, and that the contents thereof are for scientific or propagating purposes, as the case may be. When such package is transported out of the Territory the permittee must at the time forward to the collector of customs at the port of clearance a copy of his permit bearing the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture and a list correctly showing the number and kinds of animals or birds, or parts thereof, or the nests or eggs of birds contained in the package, and in the event subsequent packages are exported under the one permit, such a list of the contents of each such subsequent package, together with a reference to the number of the permit, shall be mailed to the collector of customs at the port of clearance.

REGULATION 33 [sec. 91.33].—LICENSE, GUIDE, OR OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Unless specifically provided therein no permit of the Secretary to take, possess, buy, sell, exchange, or transport any game or land fur-bearing animal or any bird for scientific or propagating purposes shall be deemed to exempt the permittee from compliance with the license, guide, or other requirements of the Alaska Game Law, but no license is required to export such species or specimens for such purposes.

REGULATION 34 [sec. 91.34].—TAKING ANIMALS OR BIRDS FOR THE PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

When information is furnished the Secretary that any species of game or land fur-bearing animal or bird has become, under extraordinary conditions, seriously injurious to agricultural or other interests in the Territory, an investigation will be made to determine the nature and extent of the injury and whether the animal or bird alleged to be doing the damage should be killed, and, if so, during what time and by what means. Upon his determination an appropriate order will be made.

CHAPTER VI.—UNPROTECTED NONGAME BIRDS**REGULATION 35 [sec. 91.35].—CERTAIN NONGAME BIRDS UNPROTECTED**

A resident of the Territory without a hunting and trapping license and a non-resident with a hunting license may take crows, hawks, owls, eagles, ravens, magpies, and cormorants and their nests and eggs at any time, in any number, and by any means except by the use of poison, and when so taken such birds or parts thereof, articles manufactured therefrom, and the nests and eggs may, without further license and at any time, be bought, sold, or transported within or out of the Territory.

REGULATION 36 [sec. 91.36].—MARKING PACKAGES CONTAINING UNPROTECTED NONGAME BIRDS

Every package containing any of the birds specified in regulation 35, or parts or nests or eggs thereof or articles manufactured therefrom, when transported out of the Territory shall be plainly and clearly marked, labeled, or tagged so as to show the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and the contents of the package, specifying the kinds and number of each, of birds, parts, nests or eggs, or manufactured articles.

SCHEDULE A [sec. 91.5a]—CHAPTER 1, REGULATION 5**AREAS IN WHICH THERE IS A CONTINUOUS CLOSE SEASON ON ALL SPECIES,
EXCEPT FOR SCIENTIFIC OR PROPAGATING PURPOSES**

- (a) Mount McKinley National Park.
- (b) Katmai National Monument.
- (c) Glacier Bay National Monument.
- (d) Sitka National Monument.
- (e) Any bird refuge or other wildlife refuge or reservation,⁸ except under permit or regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture.
- (f) Eyak Lake area, embracing the drainage area of Eyak Lake and Power Creek, north and east of Cordova, more particularly described as follows: Beginning on the north boundary line of the town of Cordova at a point where said boundary line is crossed by the divide between Eyak Lake and Power Creek and Orca Inlet and Orca Bay; thence in a general northeasterly direction along said divide to the intersection with parallel 60°40' north; thence east along said parallel to the intersection with the divide between the watershed of Power Creek and Eyak Lake and the watershed of Ibek Creek; thence in a general southwesterly direction along said divide to the headwaters of Allen Creek; thence southwesterly along the course of Allen Creek to its confluence with Eyak Lake; thence southerly along the shore of Eyak Lake to the northerly side line of the C. R. & N. W. Railway right-of-way; thence in a general westerly direction along the northerly side line of said railway right-of-way to the intersection with the east boundary line of the town of Cordova, thence north along said east boundary line to the northeast corner of said town; thence west along the northern boundary line of said town to the point of beginning (containing approximately 22,000 acres).

(g) Ward Lake and Mendenhall Lake areas, Tongass National Forest, as posted and described by the United States Forest Service.

(h) Mitkof Island area, embracing the drainage area of Wrangell Narrows from Sandy Beach on the north side of Mitkof Island southward to Blind Point, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at meander corner between secs. 23 and 26 of T. 60 S., R. 79 E., Copper River Meridian, located on Blind Point in Wrangell Narrows; thence easterly 88.13 chains to the southeast corner

⁸ See list of reservations on pp. 28 and 29.

of sec. 24 of the same township; thence north along the township line 4 miles to the northeast corner of sec. 1 of the same township; thence northerly along the summit of the ridge bounding the drainage area tributary to Wrangell Narrows and Frederick Sound until the shore of Frederick Sound is reached at the Witness Corner Meander Corner between secs. 35 and 36 of T. 58 S., R. 79 E., Copper River Meridian, on the shore thereof; thence northwesterly along the shore of Frederick Sound to the entrance of Wrangell Narrows; thence southerly along the shore of Wrangell Narrows to the place of beginning on Blind Point.

(i) Any island occupied under lease or permit for fur-farming purposes, except by the occupant thereof.

(j) The following-described areas along the line of the Alaska Railroad;

1. Strip 1 mile wide between mileposts 40 and 52, situated one-half mile on either side of the center line of the railroad.

2. Strip one-half mile wide between mileposts 176 and 177, situated to the westward of the center line of the railroad.

3. Strip one-half mile wide between mileposts 181.5 and 182.5, situated to the westward of the center line of the railroad.

4. Strip one-half mile wide between mileposts 190 and 191, situated to the westward of the center line of the railroad.

5. Strip one-half mile wide between mileposts 195.5 and 196.5, situated to the westward of the center line of the railroad.

6. Strip 1 mile wide between mileposts 234.5 and 236.5, situated one-half mile on either side of the center line of the railroad.

7. Strip 1 mile wide between mileposts 242 and 243, situated one-half mile on either side of the center line of the railroad.

8. Strip 1 mile wide between mileposts 247 and 254, situated one-half mile on either side of the center line of the railroad.

9. Strip 2,000 feet wide between mileposts 283 and 293, situated 1,000 feet on either side of the center line of the railroad.

10. Strip 2 miles wide, situated as follows: Beginning at a point on the railroad 6 miles north of the Curry Hotel, thence east 1 mile, thence south 7 miles, thence west 2 miles, thence north 7 miles, thence east 1 mile to the place of beginning.

SCHEDULE B [Sec. 91.6a]—CHAPTER 1, REGULATION 6

AREAS IN WHICH THERE ARE CONTINUOUS CLOSE SEASONS ON SPECIFIED GAME ANIMALS, LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, AND GAME BIRDS, EXCEPT FOR SCIENTIFIC OR PROPAGATING PURPOSES

(a) *Any game animal or game bird.*—In Keystone Canyon, embracing an area one-half mile on each side of and paralleling the Richardson Highway from milepost 13 (from Valdez) to milepost 20 (from Valdez).

In the Big Delta area described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south bank of the Tanana River 1 mile east of the ferry at Big Delta post office, thence south parallel to the Richardson Highway to a point 1 mile east of and opposite milepost 269 (from Valdez), thence westerly across and to a point on the west bank of the Big Delta River due west of aforesaid milepost 269, thence north along the west bank of the Big Delta River to its junction with the south bank of the Tanana River, thence easterly along the south bank of the Tanana River to the place of beginning.

(b) *Deer.*—In Yakutat Bay region between longitude 138° and 141°.

In the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group.

(c) *Moose.*—In Yakutat Bay region between longitude 138° and 141°.

On the Alaska Peninsula south and west of Kvichak River, Iliamna Lake, and the old portage from Kamishak Bay to Kakhonak Bay.

On the Kenai Peninsula in the area beginning at the true point for the meander corner of fractional secs. 23 and 26, T. 6 N., R. 12 W., on the east shore of Cook Inlet, at low water; the approximate geographic position is in latitude 60°34'17" N., and longitude 151°19'36" W. from Greenwich; thence from said initial point easterly, between secs. 23 and 26 and secs. 24 and 25 to the corner of secs. 19, 24, 25, and 30, T. 6 N., Rs. 11 and 12 W.; thence easterly, in T. 6 N., R. 11 W., along the north boundary of secs. 30, 29, and 28 to the NE. corner of sec. 28; thence southerly, along the east boundary of secs. 28 and 33, to the corner of secs. 3, 4, 33, and 34, Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 11 W.; thence easterly along the north boundary of secs. 3, 2, and 1, to the NE. corner of T. 5 N., R. 11 W.; thence southerly,

along the east boundary of sec. 1 to the meander corner of fractional secs. 1 and 6, on the right bank of the Kenai River; thence up the right bank of the Kenai River, at low water, to the outlet and westerly end of Skilak Lake; thence easterly, along and following the northerly shore of Skilak Lake, at low water, to a point on the northeasterly shore of the said lake at the mouth of the Kenai River; thence northeasterly, up the right bank of the Kenai River, at low water, to a point opposite the mouth of Russian River; this point falls on the west boundary of the Chugach National Forest as defined by Proclamation No. 1307, dated August 2, 1915; thence due north, following the west boundary of the Chugach National Forest as described by Proclamation No. 1741, dated May 29, 1925, to its intersection with Thurman Creek, thence following down the west bank of said creek and the Chickaloon River to Chickaloon Bay on Turnagain Arm of Cook Inlet, at low water; thence westerly and northwesterly along the shore of Chickaloon Bay, at low water, to Point Possession; thence southwesterly, along the southeast shore of Cook Inlet, at low water, to the true point for the meander corner of fractional secs. 23 and 26, T. 6 N., R. 12 W., the place of beginning.

In the drainages of the Chilkoot and the Chilkat Rivers in southeastern Alaska.

Along all the public highways on Kenai Peninsula embracing areas one-half mile on either side of said highways.

- (d) *Caribou*.—Along Steese Highway embracing areas 1 mile on either side of and paralleling the center line of the said highway from milepost 85 to milepost 88 (Twelve Mile Summit); and from milepost 106 to milepost 111 (Eagle Summit).
- (e) *Mountain sheep and mountain goat*.—In the eastern part of the Kenai Peninsula east of the center line of the Alaska Railroad.

In the Girdwood area beginning at the center of the bridge of the Crow Creek road over California Creek, at approximately latitude $60^{\circ}58'$ north and longitude $149^{\circ}8'$ west of Greenwich, as shown on the preliminary topographic map of the Girdwood District, Alaska, 1931, published by the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior; thence on a course bearing due east continuing in a straight line to the west bank of Glacier Creek; thence northeasterly following the west and north bank of said creek and its largest northern tributary to its head; thence along the west side of the glacier it drains to the summit of the divide between Glacier Creek and the drainage to the north at approximately latitude $61^{\circ}2'30''$ north, longitude 149° west; thence westerly and northerly along said divide around the head of Raven Glacier to a point where said divide intersects the western margin of the most northern glacier in Raven Creek basin; thence following northeasterly and westerly along the western and southern margin of Eagle Glacier to its termination; thence westerly in a straight line to the junction of Camp and Raven Creeks; thence southwesterly along the south bank of Camp Creek to its head, at the divide between Camp Creek and the North Fork Ship Creek; thence northwesterly down the valley of the North Fork Ship Creek to a small lake in this valley; thence westerly along the south shore of said lake and continuing westerly along the south bank of North Fork Ship Creek to the junction of said creek with its first large tributary from the south, entering it about 1 mile east of Bird Creek Pass; thence southerly along the west bank of said tributary and its most westerly branch to the divide between North Fork Ship Creek and Bird Creek; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the junction of Bird Creek with its first large tributary from the head entering it from the south; thence southeasterly along the northern and eastern side of the stream bed of said tributary to the summit of the divide between the said tributary and the drainage of California Creek; thence southerly along the divide between California Creek and Bird Creek to a summit marked 4322 on the said preliminary topographic map of Girdwood District, Alaska, said point being in approximately latitude $60^{\circ}59'$ north, longitude $149^{\circ}11'15''$ west; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the point of beginning (containing approximately 77 square miles).

- (f) *Mountain goat*.—On Baranof and Chichagof Islands.

(g) *Large brown or grizzly bear.*—On Afognak Island.

In that area of land and water embracing the Glacier Bay National Monument, a part of the Tongass National Forest, and other lands included within the following-described boundary: Beginning at the summit of Mount Fairweather, in approximate latitude 58°54' N. and approximate longitude 137°31' W., which point is identical with angle point No. 164 on the international boundary between Alaska and British Columbia and common to the most westerly point of the Glacier Bay National Monument, as established February 26, 1925; thence southwesterly to Cape Fairweather on the Pacific Ocean, at the northwest corner of the Tongass National Forest as established June 10, 1925; thence southeasterly along the Pacific coast, including all islands along the coast, to the center channel of Cross Sound at the point of confluence with the Pacific Ocean; thence northeasterly, easterly, and southeasterly through the center channel of Cross Sound, North Inian Pass, North Passage, and Icy Passage to the center channel of Excursion Inlet, at the point of confluence with Icy Passage; thence easterly to a point on the east shore of Excursion Inlet at the foot of the spur ridge, which point is approximately 3 miles northeast of the Porpoise Islands; thence northeasterly, following the summit of the spur ridge to the summit of the watershed between Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal; thence northerly, northwesterly, and westerly, along the summit of the watershed between Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal to the intersection of the east boundary of the Glacier Bay National Monument and the watershed divide of Excursion Inlet, Endicott River, and Glacier Bay, which point is in approximate latitude 58°42' N., and approximate longitude 135°41' W.; thence northwesterly along the east and north boundary of the Glacier Bay National Monument, as now established, to the most northerly corner of said Glacier Bay National Monument, at a point on the international boundary between Alaska and British Columbia; thence southwesterly along the international boundary between Alaska and British Columbia through angle points Nos. 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, and 163 to the summit of Mount Fairweather, the point of beginning; excepting and reserving from the above-described area all surveyed lands within fractional Tps. 39 and 40 S., Rs. 57, 58, and 59 E., Copper River Meridian.

In the following areas on Admiralty Island:

Thayer Mountain.—Beginning at the foot of the waterfall at the mouth of Hasselborg River on Salt Lake, head of Mitchell Bay; thence along the easterly bank of the Hasselborg River to the outlet of Hasselborg Lake; thence along the west shore of said lake to the outlet of the creek flowing into the head of the lake; thence upstream along the east bank of said creek to the trail crossing; thence in a southwesterly direction along the trail to the head of Thayer Lake; thence along the easterly shore of said lake to the extreme southern end of the lake; thence southeasterly approximately 2 miles in a straight line to the west end of Salt Lake at the head of Mitchell Bay; thence along to the line of mean high tide of Salt Lake to the foot of the waterfall on Hasselborg River, the place of beginning (containing approximately 60 square miles); and

Pack Creek.—The entire watershed of Pack Creek, which empties into Seymour Canal near the north side of the entrance to Windfall Harbor (containing approximately 21 square miles).

(h) *Black bear.*—In the drainage of Anan Creek.

(i) *Buffalo (bison), musk ox, and elk.*—In any part of Alaska.

(j) *Beaver.*—On Baranof and Chichagof Islands.

In the drainage to the Mendenhall Valley east of the main Glacier Highway. In Fairbanks area, beginning at a point on the east bank of the Tanana River at the entrance of Pile Driver Slough; thence along the east bank of Pile Driver Slough to a point 4 miles south of Moose Creek; thence east along the divide between Moose Creek, and French Creek around the head of Moose Creek and including all the drainage thereto; thence northwest-
erly along the divide between Moose Creek and Chena River; thence across the flats of Chena River to a point marked on Big Chena Bluffs; thence

down the north bank of Chena River to its confluence with Tanana River; thence south along the east bank of Tanana River to the place of beginning.

On the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group.

(k) *Snowshoe hare*.—On the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group.

(l) *Muskrat*.—In the Golovin Bay drainage.

On the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group.

(m) *Raccoon*.—In any part of Alaska.

DECLARATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE REGARDING ELIGIBILITY FOR RESIDENT TRAPPERS' LICENSES IN ALASKA

SECTION 91.2a. Inquiry and investigation having been conducted in Alaska to determine whether the economic welfare and interests of native Indians and Eskimos or the fur resources of Alaska are threatened by the influx of trappers from without the Territory, and it having been determined that the economic welfare and interests of native Indians and Eskimos and the fur resources of Alaska are threatened by the influx of trappers from without the Territory, I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, do by virtue of authority of the Alaska Game Law of January 13, 1925 (43 Stat. 739), as amended by Act of February 14, 1931, 46 Stat. 1111 (48 U. S. C. 198), and as further amended by act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1169), require that citizens of the United States, who are nonresidents of the Territory, and foreign-born persons and aliens within the meaning of said Alaska Game Law shall have resided in Alaska for a continuous period of 3 years instead of 1 year before being eligible to obtain resident trapping licenses under the provisions of the Alaska Game Law, as amended, and regulations issued pursuant thereto. (Sec. 3, 43 Stat. 739 as amended by 52 Stat. 1169, 48 U. S. C., Sup. IV, 197—(4 F. R. 1757 DI, May 2, 1939.)

DECLARATION REGARDING STATUS OF BLACK BEARS IN ALASKA

Inquiry and investigation having been conducted in Alaska to determine whether and in what part of the Territory the black bear and its color variations are predominantly hunted as game animals rather than as fur bearers, and it having been found by me that the black bear and its color variations are predominantly hunted as game animals rather than fur bearers in Alaska, by virtue of the Alaska Game Law of January 13, 1925 (43 Stat. 739), as amended by act of February 14, 1931, 46 Stat. 1111 (48 U. S. C. 198), and as further amended by act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1169), I [H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture] do hereby declare that the black bear and its color variations are predominantly hunted in Alaska as game animals rather than as fur bearers. (4 F. R. 1758 DI, May 2, 1939.)

REGULATIONS OF THE ALASKA GAME COMMISSION RELATING TO GUIDES, POISONS, AND RESIDENT TRAPPING AND HUNTING LICENSES

[As adopted by the Alaska Game Commission on January 17, 1939, effective July 1, 1939, 4 F. R., 1757
DI-50 CFR 92]

REGULATION A. EMPLOYMENT OF GUIDES BY NONRESIDENTS AND ALIENS⁹

Nonresidents of the Territory or aliens taking game animals for any purpose, or polar bears for sport or trophies, or going afield to photograph large brown or grizzly bears, except nonresident Federal officials engaged in wildlife investigations in Alaska exempted by special permit of the Commission, are required to employ and be accompanied by a guide registered with and licensed by the Commission; but no such guide shall accompany in the field more than one nonresident or alien except husband and wife and minor child all of whom are in possession of the required hunting licenses.

REGULATION B. QUALIFICATIONS FOR GUIDE LICENSES AND ISSUANCE THEREOF

Only resident citizens who have resided in the Territory for the 5 years immediately preceding application for registration and a guide license will be registered and licensed to act as guides for nonresidents and aliens taking game animals for any purpose, or polar bears for sport or trophies, or going afield to photograph large brown or grizzly bears.

The Alaska Game Commission will establish guide districts and maintain a register of such persons as are duly qualified and licensed to act as guides in such districts.

Application for such registration and guide license shall be made on a form issued by the Commission and shall state applicant's citizenship and resident status, age, physical characteristics, permanent address, and district or districts in which he desires to operate, together with full information relative to his qualifications to act as guide, and shall be subscribed and sworn to by the applicant before an officer authorized to administer oaths.

Upon receipt of such application the Commission, through one of its members or such person as it shall designate, will arrange to determine, by such written and oral examinations and otherwise as it shall require, the qualifications of such applicant to act as a guide and his knowledge of the Alaska Game Law and regulations.

The member of the Commission or other person authorized to conduct such examination shall promptly file his report thereof with the Commission, together with his recommendation thereon, which report and recommendation shall be attached to the application and considered and determined at a regular or special meeting of the Commission.

If the Commission determines that the applicant does not possess sufficient field experience to qualify him to act as a principal guide but has all other qualifications, an assistant guide license may be issued to him, which shall authorize him to act as assistant to a principal guide.

In cases of emergency the Executive Officer of the Commission may, after investigation and satisfying himself of an applicant's qualifications, issue a special guide license to him upon payment of the required fee, authorizing him to guide the nonresident or alien hunter named in the application for such special license.

Extension or renewal of guiding privileges authorized by any guide licence shall be made, in the discretion of the Commission, only upon examination and approval as hereinbefore provided.

⁹ A list of licensed guides may be obtained upon request addressed to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska.

A registered guide license must bear the signature of the executive officer of the Commission. Each license shall expire on June 30 next succeeding its issuance, shall be revocable at the discretion of the Commission, and shall not be transferable.

Each licensed guide shall submit to the Commission, immediately upon completion of a hunting or photographing trip, a report containing the name and address of the nonresident or alien for whom he acted as guide, period covered by his services, number and species of animals taken, wounded and not secured, numbers and localities of each species of big game animal observed on the trip, and such other information as the Commission may require.

REGULATION C. DESIGNATION AND USE OF POISON

Pursuant to section 9 of the Alaska Game Law, the following substances are by the Commission designated poisons: Strychnine, arsenic, phosphorus, antimony, barium, the cyanides, corrosive sublimate, or any derivative or derivatives, compound or compounds thereof, which, by said section 9, are forbidden

- (1) to be used at any time to kill any game or wild fur-bearing animal or bird,
- (2) to be put out where any game or wild fur-bearing animal or bird may come in contact with it,
- (3) to be sold or given to any hunter or trapper, or
- (4) to be possessed by any hunter or trapper.

Any person selling or otherwise disposing of any of the aforesaid poisons is required by said section 9 of the Alaska Game Law to keep a record in a special book showing the name and address of each person purchasing or otherwise procuring said poison, and the kind and amount thereof, such record to be, at all times, open to inspection by any wildlife agent or other officer authorized to enforce the Alaska Game Law and information thereof to be transmitted monthly to the Alaska Game Commission.

REGULATION D. RESIDENT TRAPPING AND HUNTING LICENSES

No resident of the Territory over 16 years of age, except a native-born Indian or Eskimo, shall take game animals, land fur-bearing animals, or birds in the Territory without first having obtained a resident hunting license for game animals or birds or a trapping license for land fur-bearing animals, but a person who is the holder of such trapping license shall be entitled to the privilege of hunting game animals or birds during the respective open seasons without a hunting license.

On and after July 1, 1939, all former regulations of the Alaska Game Commission relating to guides, poisons, and resident hunting and trapping licenses shall be and are hereby revoked.

BIRD AND WILDLIFE REFUGES IN ALASKA

On the Alaska bird and other wildlife refuges named below (except on the Afognak Island Reservation), most of which are administered by the Bureau of Biological Survey through its representatives in Alaska, wild animals and birds are specially protected. In addition, the Mount McKinley National Park, the Katmai, Sitka, Old Kasaan, and Glacier Bay National Monuments, under the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, are game sanctuaries, all hunting being prohibited in these places. Certain other areas where birds and animals are protected in the Territory are defined by schedules A and B, regulations 5 and 6, pages 21 and 22.

Afognak Island Reservation (established by Executive proclamation of December 24, 1892, and administered by the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce).—An island northeast of Kodiak and the second largest in the Kodiak group, set aside to protect game and sea animals and the salmon fisheries in the adjacent waters. This island is of great value as a sanctuary for the exceedingly interesting Kodiak bear and introduced elk. Trapping and the hunting of game animals other than large brown and grizzly bears and elk on the island are permitted in accordance with the Alaska Game Law.

Aleutian Islands (established by Executive order of March 3, 1913).—A chain of islands with vegetation characteristic of the treeless Arctic plains, extending westward 1,200 miles from the Alaska Peninsula, including Unimak Island on the east and Attu Island on the west; maintained for the protection of native birds and game animals, the encouragement of fisheries, and the propagation of reindeer and fur animals. Islands usually rocky and some of them covered with a vigorous growth of grass and lichens. Blue foxes are farmed on many. By Executive order of November 23, 1928, the islands of Akun, Akutan, Sanak, Tigalda, Umnak, and Unalaska, including Sedanka or Biorka, and by Executive order of December 19, 1929, a portion of Amaknak Island were eliminated from this reservation and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. By Executive order of April 7, 1930, Amak Island, the Sealion Rocks, and a small unnamed island lying southeast of Amak were added to the reservation.

Bering Sea (established by Executive order of February 27, 1909).—Includes St. Matthew and Hall Islands and Pinnacle Islet in Bering Sea, about 220 miles north of the Pribilofs. St. Matthew, a jagged, straggling reach of bluffs and headlands, connected by bars and lowland spits, has an extreme length of 22 miles, and varies in width from 2 to 3 miles. Hall Island, 3 miles to the west, is separated from St. Matthew by Sarichef Strait. Pinnacle Islet is a narrow rock about 1 mile long and 200 yards wide and rises to an altitude of 900 feet so abruptly that there is scarcely a place for a boat to land. Arctic foxes, represented mainly by the normal phase, which turns white in winter, are found in numbers, some coming from the mainland in winter on the pack ice. The rare and beautiful McKay's snowflake is known to breed nowhere except on this refuge, and the Pribilof sandpiper breeds here more extensively than anywhere else.

Bogoslof (established by Executive order of March 2, 1909).—Volcanic islets, in Bering Sea, commonly known as the Bogoslof Islands, about 40 miles north of Unmak and Unalaska, of the Aleutian Islands Reservation. Noted for the large colonies of sea lions, and the rocky portion as being the home of millions of murres.

Chamisso Island (established by Executive order of December 7, 1912).—A reservation about a mile and a quarter long and half a mile wide, consisting of Chamisso Island and Puffin and other nearby rocky islets in Kotzebue Sound, 2 miles south of the extremity of Choris Peninsula. One of the most important

breeding rookeries of Arctic birds along the northwest coast of Alaska, including horned puffins, Pallas's murres, Pacific kittiwakes, and Point Barrow gulls.

Curry and Alaska Railroad (established by Executive order of February 21, 1927).—Certain areas along the Alaska Railroad between mileposts 40.5 and 293 set aside especially as preserves and breeding grounds for muskrats and beavers, but under regulation 5 (p. 6) all game birds and game and fur-bearing animals are protected; and an area comprising 14 square miles surrounding the Government hotel at Curry, Alaska, as a bird, fish, and game refuge; fishing regulated by the Department of Commerce.

Forrester Island (established by Executive order of January 11, 1912).—In the Pacific Ocean west of Ketchikan, at the extreme southeastern boundary of Alaska, including Forrester and Lowrie Islands and Wolf and other adjacent rocks. The breeding place of various kinds of sea birds.

Hazen Bay Migratory Waterfowl Refuge (established by Executive order of December 14, 1937).—Situated in Hazen Bay, north of Nelson Island near the north entrance to Baird Inlet, off the west coast of Alaska, and comprising the islands of Nunivakchak and Krigegag. Established for migratory birds and other wildlife. Black brant, and white-fronted, emperor, and little Canadian, or cackling, geese nest on these islands, as well as swans, glaucous gulls, greater scaup ducks, old squaws, and large numbers of eider ducks.

Hazy Islands (established by Executive order of January 11, 1912).—A group of islands in southeastern Alaska, west of Coronation Island and 100 miles north of Forrester. Breeding place for numerous sea birds.

Nunivak Island (established by Executive order of April 15, 1929).—Located in Bering Sea, off the west coast of Alaska. Set apart for the use of the Department of Agriculture in conducting experiments in the crossing and propagation of reindeer and native caribou and also as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds and wild game and fur-bearing animals. The Biological Survey has transferred and now maintains on this refuge a herd of 50 musk oxen reintroduced into Alaska from Greenland in 1930. By Executive order of October 22, 1930, Triangle Island and all small unnamed islands and rocks lying adjacent to Nunivak Island were added to this reservation.

St. Lazaria (established by Executive order of February 27, 1909).—At the entrance to Sitka Sound, about 30 miles west of Sitka. The breeding place of certain sea birds.

Semidi Islands Wildlife Refuge (established by Executive order of June 17, 1932).—The refuge, which is in the north Pacific Ocean, southeast of the Alaska Peninsula, includes the islands of Aghiyuk, Chowiet, Kateekuk, Anowik, Kiliktagik, Suklik, Aghik, Aliksemit, and South Island, known as the Semidi Island Group. Colonies of puffins, auklets, and petrels inhabit the refuge.

Tuxedni (established by Executive order of February 27, 1909).—Embracing Chisik, Egg, and other small islands in Tuxedni Harbor, Cook Inlet, set aside as a breeding ground for native birds. Within the Southwestern Fisheries Reservation, established November 3, 1922.

EXTRACTS FROM ACTS PASSED BY THE ALASKA TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE RELATING TO FUR AND GAME

BOUNTY ON WOLVES AND COYOTES

[Ch. 41, approved March 7, 1939]

SECTION 1. *Bounty on wolves or coyotes.*—There is hereby placed upon every wild lobo or timber wolf and every wild coyote or prairie wolf, legally taken within the Territory, a bounty of \$20, said sum to be paid in accordance with the provisions hereof.

SEC. 2. *Affidavit and claim.*—To obtain such bounty the person killing a wolf or coyote within the Territory of Alaska shall submit a claim in the form of an affidavit subscribed and sworn to before any notary public, United States commissioner, or other person authorized to take acknowledgments, or before any postmaster in any community where there is no commissioner. Such affidavit and claim shall also contain a sworn statement by an adult resident of Alaska, other than the notary, commissioner, or other person before whom the affidavit is sworn, certifying that such person is personally acquainted with the claimant who executed the affidavit and believes that the statements therein set forth are true.

SEC. 3. *Certificate of identification.*—All claims for payment of bounties under this act shall contain a certificate signed by a wildlife agent of the Alaska Game Commission, or other officer designated by the Alaska Game Commission or authorized by this act to sign such certificates, certifying that such wildlife agent or officer has personally examined the wolf or coyote pelt or pelts; has identified such pelt or pelts as wolf or coyote pelt or pelts; that he believes them to have been legally taken within the Territory of Alaska; and that he has personally removed the ulna and radius bones of the left forearm or left foreleg from such pelt or pelts and that he has punched holes in the left ear of such pelt or pelts, as required by this act.

SEC. 4. *Form of affidavit and claim.*—The affidavit and claim for bounties under this act shall be in substantially the following form:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Territory of Alaska, ss:

I, _____, of _____, Alaska, hereby do solemnly swear that on the _____ day of _____, 19____, or between the dates of _____, 19____, and _____, 19____, I took the _____ wolf pelt or pelts, and/or the _____ coyote pelt
(State number) _____ (State number)

or pelts, upon which claim for payment of bounties is herein made, in the vicinity of _____, in the Territory of Alaska; that no poison or other illegal means or methods was used in securing the said pelt or pelts or either of them; that bounty has not been paid and I am justly entitled to the payment of bounty in the amount of _____ dollars pursuant to the laws of Alaska.

(Claimant's signature)

I, the undersigned, an adult resident of _____, Alaska, do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with _____, the
(Claimant's name)

person who executed the above affidavit and claim, and I believe the statements therein set forth are true.

(Signature of witness)

The above-named ----- and ----- personally
 (Claimant) (Witness)
 appeared before me, -----, and subscribed and swore to the
 (Title of officer acknowledging oaths)
 above affidavits, at -----, Alaska, on this ----- day of
 -----, 19--.

[SEAL]

(Signature)

(Title)

I hereby certify that I have personally examined the above described -----
 wolf pelts and/or ----- coyote pelts, I believe them to have been legally
 (State number)

taken in the Territory of Alaska; and I have personally removed the ulna and
 radius bones of the left forearm or foreleg from all of the above pelts and have
 punched holes in the left ears of said pelts, on this ----- day of -----
 -----, 19--, at -----, Alaska.

(Signature of officer)

(Title of officer)

SEC. 5. Presentation to officer for certificate of identification.—It shall be the
 duty of any person claiming payment of bounty under this act, to present the
 affidavit and claim, properly executed, subscribed and sworn to, together with
 the pelts, with the ulna and radius bones of the left forearm or foreleg attached
 thereto in the natural state, of all animals on which bounty is claimed to a wild-
 life agent of the Alaska Game Commission, or other officer designated by the
 Alaska Game Commission, for identification and certification. Any person send-
 ing such claims and pelts by mail or otherwise to any officer for identification or
 other purpose shall assume all risks of loss or damage of any kind whatsoever.

SEC. 6. Identification and certification.—Any wildlife agent of the Alaska Game
 Commission, or other officer designated by the Alaska Game Commission or
 authorized by this act, upon receipt of an affidavit and claim, properly prepared
 and executed, with the pelt or pelts of wolves and coyotes, with the ulna and
 radius bones of the left forearm or foreleg attached in the natural state, shall
 examine such pelt or pelts and if he believes them to be wolves or coyotes, legally
 taken within the Territory of Alaska, he shall remove the leg bones from such
 pelts, punch holes of not less than one-half inch in diameter in the left ears of the
 pelts, complete the identification certificate on the affidavit and claim, and
 promptly forward such affidavit and claim to the treasurer of Alaska, at Juneau,
 Alaska. The leg bones shall be destroyed by such certifying officer and the pelt
 or pelts returned to the claimant or to such person as he shall designate.

SEC. 7. Return of pelts.—It shall be the duty of any person sending any pelts to
 any officer for identification and certification or other purpose, to clearly and
 plainly state what disposition he desires shall be made thereof. If the person
 sending such pelt or pelts desires them returned or sent elsewhere, he shall enclose
 with them a properly addressed tag, with sufficient postage affixed thereto, show-
 ing clearly and plainly the address to which he desires them sent. If any pelt or
 pelts are received by any officer without proper instructions for their disposition,
 he shall in his discretion destroy them as being worthless or forward them to the
 treasurer of the Territory for disposition in accordance with existing laws relating
 to unclaimed property.

SEC. 8. False claim—punishment.—Any person who shall make any false state-
 ment in an affidavit, claim, or certificate for the purpose of obtaining payment of
 bounty under this act or for the purpose of aiding, assisting or abetting any other
 person in obtaining bounty under this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and
 shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, or by
 imprisonment not to exceed 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the
 discretion of the court; and shall, moreover, be liable to the Territory of Alaska
 for refund of any bounty paid or obtained by reason of the affidavit and claim in
 which such false statement was made.

SEC. 9. *Bounty not to be paid employees.*—No bounty shall be paid under this act on any wolf or coyote killed by any salaried employee of the Alaska Game Commission, the National Park Service and the Forest Service.

SEC. 10. *Repeal.*—That sections 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, and 584, Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1933, chapter 12; Session Laws of Alaska, 1931, chapter 25, Session Laws of Alaska, 1935, and chapter 64, Session Laws of Alaska, 1937, are hereby repealed.

BLUE-FOX MARKING

[Ch. 67, approved May 1, 1923, as amended by ch. 113, approved May 2, 1929]

SECTION 1. Every person engaged in the business of breeding blue foxes in Alaska shall be the owner of a duly registered brand or mark of identification for marking blue foxes and skins of blue foxes as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Every breeder of blue foxes shall, before disposing of any blue-fox skins and before the same are removed from the breeding ground or fox farm, mark such skins on the inside of back at base of tail with a perforating reproduction of his brand which shall be readily visible.

SEC. 5. All unmanufactured blue-fox skins legally held in Alaska prior to the passage of this act shall, before October 1, 1923, be exhibited to the United States commissioner in the precinct in which such skins are held, together with an affidavit showing where such skins were raised or from whom and at what time the owner obtained the same, and such other facts as will show the possessor's legal ownership of said skins. Such skins shall then be tagged for identification by the commissioner in such manner and pursuant to such rules as shall be provided by the secretary of the Territory. The commissioner shall file such affidavits and keep in his office such records of such skins and their owners.

Unmanufactured blue-fox skins hereafter legally imported or brought into the Territory shall, at the time of entering the Territory, be presented to the United States commissioner of that precinct, and shall be tagged in like manner to those legally held prior to the passage of this act. Any unmanufactured blue-fox skins hereafter legally acquired in the Territory other than skins raised on farms having a registered brand and branded with such brand as heretofore provided, shall likewise, on the first occasion when such skins are brought to a place where a United States commissioner resides or has his office, be presented to such United States commissioner with an affidavit showing the facts proving legal possession, and shall be tagged in like manner. For such services the commissioner shall receive a fee of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) for each skin, which fee shall be paid by the owner of the skins.

No person except a fur farmer on his own fur farm, shall possess any blue-fox skin not branded, marked, or tagged as herein provided; nor shall any person buy, sell, offer to buy, or sell, give, receive, or transport any blue-fox skin not so branded or tagged as provided in sections 4 and 5 of this act: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal taking of wild foxes, and the possession, barter, sale, or transportation thereof untagged if such possession be had or barter, sale, or transportation be made before said skins be brought to any place where a United States commissioner resides or has an office; but the burden of proving such legal taking and possession, barter, sale, and transportation shall rest upon him who asserts the same.

SEC. 6. Subsequent to the first day of October 1923 every blue-fox skin not marked in the manner directed in sections 4 and 5 of this act and not in possession of a fox farmer on his own fox farm shall be presumed, *prima facie*, to have been unlawfully obtained and to be unlawfully possessed, bought, sold, given, received, or transported, as the case may be.

SEC. 7. No holder of a registered brand shall therewith mark any skin or animal other than the animals or skins raised by him nor shall any person mark or brand any skin or pelt, or animal, so as to resemble, imitate, or counterfeit any registered brand or the system adopted in the Territory for branding such animals or skins.

It shall be unlawful for any person not the registered owner thereof to have in his possession and under his control any implement for marking skins or live animals with any registered brand mark, or for any person to have in his possession any implement for marking skins or live animals with any brand mark resembling or imitating a registered brand mark or the system adopted in the Territory for branding animals or skins.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more

than two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall alter, add to, or efface any mark or identification upon any animals or upon the pelt or skin of any animal for the purpose of concealing the identity of the owner of such animal, pelt, or skin, or for the purpose of otherwise deceiving or defrauding, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand (\$2,000) dollars or by imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. All persons dealing in, possessing, or transporting fur pelts in Alaska, at any time during usual business hours, shall afford any marshal or deputy marshal, Federal or Territorial game or fur warden full and fair opportunity to inspect any and all pelts, furs, and skins in their possession, and any person failing or refusing to do so, after demand, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand (\$2,000) dollars or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person other than an officer on lawful business, to land or enter upon any island lawfully used for fur farming without the permission of the lawful occupant or the person using said island as a fur farm. When such landing or entrance is made at any other place than within sight of said fur farmer's dwelling house and at a place established by him for landing purposes, such landing or entrance shall be presumed to be without the permission required by this section. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting any right specifically reserved in the lease, contract, or permit under which any fur farm or island is occupied, nor any right conferred by Federal law or regulation: *Provided further*, That a landing made on any island by stress of circumstances, storm, or accident shall not be deemed unlawful.

Every person occupying an island or land for the purpose of propagating blue foxes shall within 3 months after the passage of this act place signs within sight of each other, bearing the words in black letters at least 6 inches high, on white background: "Fox Farm—No Trespassing" in conspicuous places upon said island or land.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars or by an imprisonment in jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. Any person other than the fur farmer himself or his duly authorized agent, who shall take or attempt to take, capture, or kill any animals of any kind on any fur farm, or who shall set any trap on such fur farm, or place poison thereon, or who shall fire or discharge any gun thereon, or shall shoot at any birds or animals upon such farm, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, or imprisonment in jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. All traps, guns, boats, or other paraphernalia used in or in aid of a violation of this act shall be forfeited to the Territory of Alaska, and shall be liable to seizure by any Federal or Territorial game or fur warden, or any marshal or deputy marshal, and when so seized shall be delivered into the possession of the treasurer of the Territory or to someone designated by said treasurer to act for him in the matter, and shall by the treasurer or under his direction be sold at public auction and the proceeds covered into the treasury of the Territory after all expenses of seizure and sale have been paid.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, the treasurer is authorized to execute all instruments and conveyances necessary for the purpose of conveying title to such property so seized and sold.

SEC. 15. Any person who shall, in violation of the provisions of this act, have in his possession, buy, sell, offer to buy or sell, give, receive, or transport any blue-fox pelt not marked or branded as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand (\$2,000) dollars or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The pelts of blue fox unlawfully possessed, held, or transported by any person in violation of the provisions of this act shall be the property of the Territory of

Alaska and may be seized by any officer of the United States or of the Territory and delivered to the treasurer of the Territory for disposal as provided in section 14.

That whenever property is confiscated under the provisions of this act, any interested person disputing or denying the legality of such confiscation may institute proceedings in replevin against the officer in possession of such confiscated property in any district court in the Territory of Alaska within 60 days after such confiscation, and if he fails to do so he shall be precluded from afterwards claiming or asserting that the confiscation was unlawful.

SEC. 16. Definitions:

The word "person" as used in this act shall apply to individuals, firms, corporations, and associations.

"Unmanufactured fur" shall mean a raw fur in the common usage of the term; one which has not been tanned, or otherwise treated, lined, or changed from the usual condition in which furs are obtained from trappers.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF GAME

[Sec. 5093, C. L. A. 1933]

Any person killing a deer or other wild food animal within the Territory of Alaska, with intent to wantonly destroy said animal and without making every effort to have such animal utilized for food, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred (\$500) dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

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